

## REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 6 and 16 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as obvious over Graver, Sr. (U.S. Patent No. 4,390,668) in view of Sirhan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,743,875) and further in view of EP 0 471 238 A2. The independent claims have been amended to emphasize the fact that the **method** calls for the direct application of heat to the collar so as to cause it to shrink and thereby exert pressure on the polymeric member which in turn causes the polymeric member to become heat-bonded to the underlying metallic member. In stark contrast thereto, the cited primary reference calls for the heating of the **needle**, either by electromagnetic heating (column 4, line 41), electrical resistance or conduction (column 5, line 13), in order to melt the thermoplastic member 20. There is no suggestion that the elastomeric member 24 is subject to any significant heat gain let alone a heat gain that would be sufficient to cause a heat shrinkable material to shrink.

Applicant also respectfully reemphasizes that heat shrinkability is not an **inherent** property of vinyl compounds. While vinyl compounds can admittedly be rendered heat shrinkable, special processing is required. Most notably, the material must be subjected to a controlled expansion step whereby the magnitude and orientation of such expansion will determine the magnitude and the orientation of the shrinkage that the material will undergo upon subsequently being heated. In view of the fact that there is absolutely no teaching that the vinyl material used in the elastomeric member 24 of the cited reference is to be subjected to such processing, there is therefore no suggestion that such element will in fact shrink upon being heated, let alone that such shrinkage is to have the desired effect, i.e. a reduction in diameter rather than in length and of sufficient magnitude to form a hot pressed bond **as a result of such shrinkage**. In view of the fact that the reference clearly teaches reliance on the interference fit between the second portion 16 and the first portion 14 upon initial assembly of the components

to generate the desired compressive force (column 3, lines 47-53 and column 4, lines 17 and 27) rather than a force generated by any shrinkage due to heating, a very different **method** is being taught.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the invention as claimed in independent claims 1 and 16 calls for a different and non-obvious method for bonding dissimilar components of an intravascular catheter than is taught by the cited combination of references to thereby effectively overcome the obviousness rejection.

Claims 5, 7 and 20 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as obvious over Graver, Sr. in view of Sirhan et al. and further in view of EP 0 471 238 A2 and Riggs (U.S. Patent No. 4,636,272). In view of the patentability of the underlying independent claims as argued above, it is respectfully submitted that any claims depending therefrom similarly avoid obviousness.

Claims 19 and 21 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as obvious over Graver, Sr. in view of Sirhan et al. and further in view of EP 0 471 238 A2, Riggs (U.S. Patent No. 4,636,272) and JP 60-004579. In view of the patentability of the underlying independent claims as argued above, it is respectfully submitted that any claims depending therefrom similarly avoid obviousness.

In light of the above amendments and remarks, applicant earnestly believes the application to be in condition for allowance and respectfully requests that it be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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